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Terms

This section provides a glossary of terms.

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Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21 - Food And Drugs, Part 11 Electronic Records; Electronic Signatures

Regulations for audit trail, electronic records, and electronic signatures.

[reference: 21 CFR Part 11 (Electronic Records; Electronic Signatures; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [2] (page 49)]

A

Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient / Drug Substance

Any substance or mixture of substances intended to be used in the manufacture of a drug (medicinal) product and that, when used in the production of a drug, becomes an active ingredient of the drug product (API). Such substances are intended to furnish pharmacological activity or other direct effect in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease or to affect the structure and function of the body.

[source: Guidance for Industry, Q7A Good Manufacturing Practice Guidance for Active Pharmaceutical Ingredients [13] (page 49)]

Agility

The agility concept of FT PharmaSuite allows flexible order and workflow execution by:

- Parallel execution of one unit procedure at multiple stations.
- Unprepared assignment of non-stationary devices to stations.
- Continuation of an operation on a different station.

AI Server

See: Automation Integration server (page 3)

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Alarm (Notification)

An escalated, device-specific message displayed in the Notification Panel area of PharmaSuite for Production Execution. It indicates by way of a countdown timer that an existing or upcoming event requires immediate attention.

See also: [Notification \(page 25\)](#)

API

See: [Active pharmaceutical ingredient \(page 1\)](#)

Approved Custom Building Block

See: [Custom building block \(page 8\)](#)

Archiving

During the lifetime of an MES a large amount of orders and their related data is created. For long-term archiving, orders and workflows can be exported into record-specific containers.

See also: [Purging \(page 33\)](#)

Area

An area is a resource within a plant model. It covers the second-highest level of the plant model in the WXF-based application.

Audit Trail

Audit trail means preparation of data in a logical structure that images the sequence of events and thus guarantees that all procedures may be traced back. This also includes the chronological recording of system activities that permits reconstruction, verification, and examination of a sequence of activities and their environment conditions.

[reference: 21 CFR Part 11, Subpart B, 11.10(e) (Electronic Records; Electronic Signatures; Department of Health and Human Services;) FDA [16] (page 49)]

Whenever data objects that are under audit trail are created or modified, an audit trail data set is written automatically by the system. The audit trail data contains several attributes, which have the purpose to identify the circumstances and the context of the performed actions.

The system does not write an explicit data set at deletion of a data object that is under audit trail. In this case, the period of validity (which is different from the period of validity in the context of version control) is shortened. That means that the timestamp of the period of validity changes from "not limited" (e.g., 9999-12-31 23:59:59) to the exact time of deletion (e.g., 2008-10-30 09:48:56).

Automation Integration Server

An FT PharmaSuite server component that controls the communication with automation-related systems (e.g. FactoryTalk Live Data).

Auxiliary Packaging Material

Auxiliary packaging materials are materials that are required for additional packaging of trade packs, such as wrapping film, adhesive tape etc.

See also: [Material \(page 23\)](#), [Packaging Material \(page 29\)](#)

Auxiliary Substance

An auxiliary substance is a component of a drug. Auxiliary substances do not have a therapeutical effect but are used as flavor or to improve a product's stability.

See also: [Material \(page 23\)](#)

B

Barcode

An automatic identification technology that encodes information into an array of adjacent varying-width parallel rectangular bars and spaces that are commonly referred to as 1D barcodes. Barcodes consisting of patterns of squares, dots, hexagons, and other geometric patterns are called 2D barcodes or matrix codes. 2D barcodes have more data representation capability than 1D barcodes.

Batch

A batch is a quantity of substance, packaging materials, or product manufactured during one step or in a series of steps that is expected to be homogeneous.

In the pharmaceutical industry it refers to pharmaceuticals that are produced and packaged during the same production sequence with identical raw materials.

Batches are used to control material flow, starting at goods receipt, in the production process. To ensure the proper quality of materials, batches typically go through several statuses, such as **Blocked** or **Quarantined**, before they are **Released** and can be used for production.

See also: [Material \(page 23\)](#), [Order \(page 27\)](#), [Sublot \(page 36\)](#)

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Batch Production Record

According to S88, a batch production record (short: batch record) is a subset of the execution and business information that is retained based upon business requirements identified by the batch production record specification.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.00.04-2006; Batch Control Part 4: Batch Production Records; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-978-2 [11] (page 49)]

For the definition of a **batch record** according to 21 CFR Part 211, Subpart J, 211.188 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Finished Pharmaceuticals; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [17] (page 49), see batch production record report (page 4).

Batch Production Record Report

According to S88, a batch production record report (short: batch report) is an extraction of information from one or more batch production records that is formatted for printing, displaying, or sending to a collaborating system.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.00.04-2006; Batch Control Part 4: Batch Production Records; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-978-2 [11] (page 49)]

In 21 CFR Part 211 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Finished Pharmaceuticals; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [4] (page 49), a **batch report** is called **batch record**: Batch records should be prepared for each intermediate, Active Pharmaceutical Ingredient (API), and bulk product and should include complete information relating to the production and control of each batch. The batch record should be checked before issuance to assure that it is the correct version and a legible accurate reproduction of the appropriate master recipe.

[reference: 21 CFR Part 211 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Finished Pharmaceuticals; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [4] (page 49)]

A batch report should include a reference to the approved master recipe that it is based on.

If Dispensing was executed, the batch report includes a Dispensing Report.

Batch Record

See: Batch production record (page 4)

Batch Report

See: Batch production record report (page 4)

Building Block

An individual structural component on any level of a master recipe or master workflow that can be used in building a recipe or workflow structure: procedure, unit procedure, operation, or phase.

A **system** building block is a building block that is provided along with the FT PharmaSuite application. A **custom** building block is a building block that has been saved by a recipe or workflow author from within the application.

See also: [Custom Building Block \(page 8\)](#), [Operation \(page 26\)](#), [Phase \(page 30\)](#), [Procedure \(page 31\)](#), [Unit Procedure \(page 43\)](#)

Building Block Element

A building block becomes a building block element when it is used within another building block. Saving element-specific properties and parameters does not affect the original building block that was used as a template.

See also: [Building Block \(page 5\)](#), [Recipe Element \(page 34\)](#), [Workflow Element \(page 46\)](#)

Building Block Library

The library of building blocks available for use in Recipe and Workflow Designer.

See also: [Building Block \(page 5\)](#), [Recipe and Workflow Designer \(page 33\)](#)

Bulk Material

A bulk material is defined as the finished but not yet packaged pharmaceutical product, such as loose, uncounted tablets, that is used in producing finished goods, e.g. blistered and packaged tablets. In this sense, a bulk material is a specific case of a semi-finished good.

See also: [Finished Good \(page 15\)](#), [Material \(page 23\)](#)

C

Campaign Weighing

In campaign weighing (material processing) it is possible to select several Dispense order steps with common materials for processing. This allows a material-optimized weighing sequence over the selected order steps.

See also: [Dispense \(page 9\)](#)

Capability

Capability parameters define if certain behaviors or capabilities are available during recipe and workflow execution.

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CCT

See: Cold Chain Tracking (page [6](#))

cGMP

The term cGMP or "current" GMP refers to processes performed according to industry standards.

See: Good Manufacturing Practice (page [18](#))

cGxP

Current Good X Practice (FDA compliance; X can mean: Clinical, Laboratory, Manufacturing, Pharmaceutical).

See: GxP (page [19](#))

Change Request for Mass Changes

Recipe and Workflow Designer provides the **Change request** function to support a controlled and documented automated update of recipes and workflows. It allows to replace a custom or system building block (group) with another suitable custom or system building block (group) at all of its occurrences in recipes, workflows, or their components. Within one change request, it is possible to define not only one, but several replacement pairs.

Closed Building Block

See: Building block (page [5](#))

Cockpit

The Cockpit represents an operator's entry point to the execution process. Specific to each station and user, the Cockpit provides a list of all startable, resumable, and running processes, from which the operator can select unit procedures and operations to start or switch to. The running processes also include those operations of the same unit procedure that are running at another station.

Cold Chain Tracking

Defines a set of actions to ensure that parts (materials) are tracked with respect to temperature-related storage conditions to detect any violations of their desired storage conditions. The purpose of this is to retain their usability as long as possible.

See also: Time in Temperature Range (page [41](#)), Temperature Range (page [40](#)), Cold Chain Tracking Inheritance Rule (page [7](#)).

Cold Chain Tracking Inheritance Rule

Configured with part classes. It defines how TITR values are handled for subplot operations during processing output sublots.

- Worst case:

The time in temperature range of the subplot with the highest cumulated time is taken over and applied to the output subplot(s).

- No inheritance:

The cumulated times in temperature range of all affected sublots are ignored and the counter time is initialized with zero for the output subplot(s).

See also: Time in Temperature Range (page [41](#))

Consumed Quantity

The quantity of an input material that is used for production or wasted.

Container

See: Equipment (page [12](#))

Control Recipe

The control recipe starts as a copy of a specific version of a master recipe and is then modified as necessary with scheduling and operational information to be specific to a single batch. It contains product-specific process information necessary to manufacture a particular batch of product. It provides the level of detail necessary to initiate and monitor equipment procedural entities in a process cell. It may have been modified to account for actual raw material qualities and actual equipment to be utilized. The selection of units and appropriate sizing can be done any time before that information is needed.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page [49](#))]

See also: Master Recipe (page [23](#))

Cost Center

A defined area to which costs are allocated.

Cost centers are used during goods issue.

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Custom Building Block

A building block that was created from an existing building block by a recipe or workflow author. A custom building block is available for reuse.

The following characteristics apply to a custom building block, its properties, parameters, and transitions during the recipe or workflow authoring process:

- An **approved** custom building block has been verified. Once an **approved** custom building block is used (e.g. in a master recipe, master workflow), only parameters and transitions that are **not locked** can be modified.
- A **locked** parameter or transition cannot be modified. **Locked** parameters and transitions cannot be **unlocked** once a custom building block has been **approved**.
- A **frozen** parameter or transition has passed through the following process: the parameter or transition was **locked**, the related building block was **approved**, and the **approved** building block is being used as element of a building block, recipe, or workflow.

See also: Building Block (page 5), Recipe Element (page 34), Workflow Element (page 46)

D

Data Manager

Data Manager is a graphical workbench for creating and maintaining master data (e.g. equipment data, work center data). It is available in two modes: as Data Manager - Equipment and as Data Manager - Work Center.

DCS

See: DCS Adapter (page 8)

DCS Adapter

An adapter provided by Rockwell Automation to establish the connection between Manufacturing Execution Systems (MES) and Distributed Control Systems (DCS).

Dispense

The Dispense phases are the FT PharmaSuite framework for processing a complete dispensing process. The phases are executed within a Dispense operation in the Production Execution Client for EBR.

A typical Dispense operation comprises Dispense-specific phase building blocks and transitions between them.

- The **Identify material** phase (D Identify Material) allows an operator to identify material on subplot, container, or batch level.
- The **Show GHS data** phase allows an operator to display the GHS data defined for the current material.
The usage of the **Show GHS data** phase during Dispense is optional.
- The **Select scale** phase (D Select Scale) allows an operator to select a weighing method and an appropriate scale. Upon phase completion, the connected scale is initialized and zeroed.
- The **Identify container** phase (O Identify Container) allows to identify an equipment entity (container) for the material to be dispensed and to bind this entity to the context in which it is being used. Appropriate equipment requirements can be defined in support of the fit-for-purpose checks during execution.
The usage of the **Identify container** phase during Dispense is optional.
- The **Tare** phase (D Tare) allows an operator to record the actual tare of a target container.
- The **Weigh** phase (D Weigh) allows an operator to record the actual weight of a target container.
- The **Load logistic unit** phase allows an operator to load sublots or a logistic unit onto a target logistic unit.
The usage of the **Load logistic unit** phase during Dispense is optional.
- The **Release scale** phase (D Release Scale) checks whether the scale value returns back to zero after unloading.
- The **Print report** phase (D Print Report) prints a batch report related to the current unit procedure when the phase becomes active.

The behavior of the phases can be affected by exceptions and the applied weighing method.

See also: [Inline Weighing \(page 19\)](#), [Output Weighing \(page 28\)](#), [Shop Floor-defined Order Workflow \(page 38\)](#), [Weighing Method \(page 44\)](#)

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E

EBR

See: Electronic batch recording (page 12)

EBR Server

An FT PharmaSuite server that executes activity sets of S88 procedures and unit procedures related to the execution of FT PharmaSuite control recipes.

See also: Electronic Batch Recording (page 12)

Editor

There are several editors for special purposes available in FT PharmaSuite:

- **Attribute Selection editor** to select a property type or an equipment graph property (status or expiry date).
- **BigDecimal editor** to enter a number or a range between two numbers. It allows to define a unit of measure for the value or range.
- **BigDecimal editor for Historian** to retrieve numeric values from a historical data archive. It allows to define a unit of measure for the values.
- **Boolean editor** to handle boolean values.
- **Change Action Selection editor** to
 - select a FlexibleStateModel property with its bundle of possible change actions and
 - define which of the possible change actions are available to an operator during execution.
- **CleaningRules editor** to define which of the available cleaning rules are to apply to an entity and which cleaning demand they involve.
- **Date/Time Picker editor** to enter a date with or without a time.
- **Duration editor** to enter a duration with days as largest and milliseconds as smallest unit.
- **Expression editor** in Recipe and Workflow Designer to define
 - expressions that provide inputs to process parameter attributes,
 - transition conditions, which are required if a graph contains selection branches or loops, and
 - expressions that define complex rules for equipment requirements.

- **Expression editor** in Data Manager to define
 - conditions of graph transitions, which determine if the expected circumstances are met so that the transition can be executed,
 - actions of graph transitions, which are performed along with the transition.
- **FlexibleAttributeDefinition editor** to create and configure a bundle of runtime attributes.
- **FlexibleStateModel editor** to
 - define a status graph to govern an equipment entity and
 - to set the required status the equipment entity must have to be suitable for use.
- **FlexibleTagDefinition editor** to create and configure a bundle of automation properties mapped to individual tags of an equipment entity.
- **GraphStatusChange editor** to change the current status of an entity along with the expiry date of the status, if it can expire.
- **Infinite Options editor** to select from a potentially large number of options that can change, such as a list of work centers.
- **Label Layout Selection editor** to select the layout for the labels of equipment entities.
- **List editor** to define the items of a list.
- **List Selection editor** to choose a list of items, such as a set of exception or comment texts.
- **Master Workflow Selection editor** to choose a master workflow from the list of master workflows available in the system.
- **Measured Value editor** to provide a value with a unit of measure.
- **Multi-line text editor** to write text that is too long for a simple input box.
- **Option List editor** to define the key and display text pairs of option lists.
- **Packaging Level Data editor** to define the attributes of packaging levels.
- **Property Selection editor** to select a property type to be added as property to a process parameter.
- **Ranges editor** to define up to three ranges per equipment by specifying the high and low limits, the resolution, and the unit of measure of each range.
- **ScaleConfiguration editor** to enter scale driver and scale connection data.
- **ScaleTestAndCalibration editor** to define test weights and additional test and calibration information.

- **Searchable Option List editor** to select options from option lists with a large number of selectable items.
- **Station Selection editor** to choose a station from the list of stations available in the system.
- **String editor** to handle any sequence of characters.
- **Tag Browser editor** to select an Automation tag name from the connected Automation system.
- **Trigger Selection editor** to select triggers available for a specific purpose.
- **Work Center Selection editor** to choose a work center from the list of work centers available in the system.

Electronic Batch Recording

Electronic batch recording (EBR) is a way of providing electronic work instructions to operators on the shop floor and compiling production data electronically, unique for each batch produced. This includes on-time validity checks of operator input and allows automatic data interfacing to equipment. EBR complies with 21 CFR Part 11. Running EBR enables a rigid control of processes, supports operators, and helps to eliminate documentation errors. In addition, review-by-exception principles can be applied to EBR.

See also: 21 CFR Part 11 (page [1](#))

Electronic Signature

A computer data compilation of any symbol or series of symbols executed, adopted, or authorized by an individual to be the legally binding equivalent of the individual's handwritten signature.

[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page [49](#))]

See also: Food and Drug Administration (page [15](#))

Equipment

Devices required to execute the production of a semi-finished or finished product. Such devices can be for example containers, sieves, shovels, filters, mixer, ropes, rooms, scales, and other.

The following model applies to Equipment Management within FT PharmaSuite:

- An **equipment class** provides a means to bundle and address equipment entities that share a common set of properties and capabilities.
Example: Mixer, vessel
- A **property** describes a characteristic of an equipment entity.
Example: Maximum speed, temperature range, size

- A **property type** specifies equipment properties and equipment property requirements.
Example: Mixer speed, vessel temperature range, vessel size
- An **equipment capability** describes the procedural aspect of an equipment entity.
Example: Provides cleaning status
- An **equipment requirement** specifies the needs an equipment entity must provide for a specific process step.
Equipment requirements are used to prevent identification of equipment entities not satisfying the process requirements.
Example: Is member of a specified equipment class.
- An **equipment entity** is the data representation of a physical piece of equipment and its properties. Equipment entities can be derived from an equipment class, a template equipment entity, or from another equipment entity. They can be assigned to all classes whose properties they share.
Additionally, equipment entities can be collected in groups to facilitate scenarios such as a common treatment of otherwise unconnected entities, e.g. sterilization, or a complex piece of equipment that consists of a base entity and several other attached entities, e.g. an assembled machine. A group of entities consists of a parent entity and one or more child entities, which themselves can also be parent to an entity group.
The following types of equipment entities require a specific set of properties to be fully configured and suitable for use with the Weighing and Dispense phases of FT PharmaSuite:
 - **Container** is a generic term to cover the various types of equipment for holding materials between processing steps. Typical containers used in pharmaceutical production environments are bins or IBCs.
 - **A room** is a physical location, at which a step of an order execution is performed, such as dispensing, mixing, packaging, etc.
 - **A scale** is a type of equipment used to measure the weight of a material or an object.
 - **A template equipment entity** is the data representation of a piece of equipment that is used during processing as a master to generate new equipment entities and required for pieces of equipment such as filter liners, hoses, or plastic bags, which are used as equipment during processing and thus need to be tracked. The template entity can be assigned to a material in order to specify the properties that generated equipment entities of the material will have. Template entities without a material reference can be used for components that are not inventoried.

- An **equipment graph** specifies the statuses an equipment entity can assume while it is used in execution, the triggers that affect the entity's status, as well as the transitions between the statuses, their conditions, and actions.

See also: ANSI/ISA-88.00.02-2001; Batch Control Part 2: Data Structures and Guidelines for Languages; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-745-3 [9] (page [49](#))

Equipment Mass Change

Data Manager provides the equipment mass change process to propagate changes performed on an equipment class in an automated way to the equipment entities that share this class.

ETO

See: Event-triggered operation (page [14](#))

Event-triggered Operation

An operation that only exists as non-executable template until an external trigger or an operator action creates executable runs of the template during execution.

Exception

Exceptions need to be recorded to document irregular circumstances that have occurred during processing. They are an important element of the processing report (batch, workflow).

- A **user-defined exception** can be recorded by a user at any time for an active or a completed phase. Exceptions of this category are free-text exceptions and cover unexpected exceptions (e.g. someone enters a production facility without GxP-conforming clothing).
- A **user-triggered exception** can be recorded by a user for an active phase. Exceptions of this category cover expected, pre-defined exception options that are provided by the phase (e.g. the "Identify material" phase could provide the "manual identification" exception to cover an incident when a scanner is out of order or a label is illegible).
- A **system-triggered exception** is based on the data recorded during phase execution. The phase will prompt the user to record the exception. Exceptions of this category cover expected, pre-defined exceptions that are provided by the phase (e.g. a limit violation of a requested value entry during execution).
- A **post-completion exception** can be recorded by a user for a completed phase. Exceptions of this category cover expected, pre-defined exceptions that are provided by the phase (e.g. label reprint).

Exception Dashboard

A dashboard that is part of the Production Response Client. It enables QC personnel to review and process exceptions of running and completed orders.

See also: Production Response Client (page [33](#))

F

FDA

FDA

See: Food and Drug Administration (page [15](#))

Finished Good

Finished goods (also known as finished products) are products that are ready for shipping. A variety of different starting materials and/or semi-finished goods is typically involved in the production of finished goods.

See also: Material (page [23](#)), Semi-finished Good (page [37](#))

Finished Product

See: Finished good (page [15](#))

Food and Drug Administration

An agency within the Department of Health and Human Services (...).

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) is responsible for protecting the public health by assuring the safety, efficacy, and security of human and veterinary drugs, biological products, medical devices, our nation's food supply, cosmetics, and products that emit radiation.

The FDA is also responsible for advancing the public health by helping to speed innovations that make medicines and foods more effective, safer, and more affordable; and helping the public get the accurate, science-based information they need to use medicines and foods to improve their health.

[source: U.S. Food and Drug Administration [14] (page [49](#))]

It publishes warning letters, which are also an important source of cGMP interpretation.

See also: Good Manufacturing Practice (page [18](#))

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Formula

A category of recipe (or workflow) information that includes process inputs, process parameters, and process outputs.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]

See also: Master Recipe (page 23), Master Workflow (page 23), Process Input (page 32), Process Output (page 32), Process Parameter (page 32)

Frozen Parameter

See: Custom building block (page 8)

Frozen Transition

See: Custom building block (page 8)

FTPC

Abbreviation of FactoryTalk® ProductionCentre®.

G

GCP

See: Good Clinical Practice (page 17)

GDP

See: Good Distribution Practice (page 18)

GHS

See: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (page 17)

GI

See: Goods Issue (page 18)

Global Language of Business

GS1 is a not-for-profit organization that develops and maintains global standards for business communication.

[source: GS1 The Global Language of Business [22] (page 49)]

Global Location Number

The Global Location Number (GLN) can be used by companies to identify their locations, giving them complete flexibility to identify any type or level of location required.

[source: GS1 The Global Language of Business [22] (page 49)]

Global Shipment Identification Number

The Global Shipment Identification Number (GSIN) is a number assigned by a seller and shipper of goods to identify a shipment comprised of one or more logistic units that are intended to be delivered together.

[source: GS1 The Global Language of Business [22] (page 49)]

Global Trade Item Number

The Global Trade Item Number (GTIN) can be used by a company to uniquely identify all of its trade items. GS1 defines trade items as products or services that are priced, ordered or invoiced at any point in the supply chain.

[source: GS1 The Global Language of Business [22] (page 49)]

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals

The Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) addresses classification and labelling of chemicals by types of hazards.

[source: United Nations Publications]

GLN

See: Global Location Number (page 17)

GLP

See: Good Laboratory Practice (page 18)

GMP

See: Good Manufacturing Practice (page 18)

Good Clinical Practice

A standard for the design, conduct, performance, monitoring, auditing, recording, analyses, and reporting of clinical trials that provides assurance that the data and reported results are credible and accurate, and that the rights, integrity, and confidentiality of trial subjects are protected.

[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page 49)]

See also: GxP (page 19)

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Good Distribution Practice

Guidelines for the proper distribution of medicinal products for human use. Good Distribution Practice (GDP) is a quality warranty system, which includes requirements for purchase, receiving, storage and export of drugs, intended for human consumption. [source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page 49)]

See also: GxP (page 19)

Goods Issue

With a goods issue, material is removed from the inventory of a warehouse.

Good Laboratory Practice

Good Laboratory Practice (GLP) embodies a set of principles that provides a framework within which laboratory studies are planned, performed, monitored, recorded, reported and archived. These studies are undertaken to generate data by which the hazards and risks to users, consumers and third parties, including the environment, can be assessed for pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, veterinary medicines, industrial chemicals, cosmetics, food and feed additives and biocides. GLP helps assure regulatory authorities that the data submitted are a true reflection of the results obtained during the study and can therefore be relied upon when making risk/safety assessments.

[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page 49)]

See also: GxP (page 19)

Good Manufacturing Practice

Regulations of the FDA and comparable non-US agencies that describe the minimum standards for methods to be used in, and the facilities or controls to be used for, the manufacture, processing, packaging, or holding a drug, to assure that such drugs meet the requirements of the Act as to safety, and has the identity and strength and meets the quality and purity characteristics that it purports or is represented to possess.

[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page 49)]

See also: GxP (page 19), [reference: 21 CFR Part 210 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Processing, Packing, or Holding of Drugs; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [3] (page 49)], [reference: 21 CFR Part 211 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice for Finished Pharmaceuticals; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [4] (page 49), [reference: 21 CFR Part 11 (Electronic Records; Electronic Signatures; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [2] (page 49)]

Goods Receipt

With a goods receipt, material is added to the inventory of a warehouse.

GR

See: Goods Receipt (page [18](#))

GSIN

See: Global Shipment Identification Number (page [17](#))

GTIN

See: Global Trade Item Number (page [17](#))

GxP

One or a combination of GCP, GMP, GLP, GDP - often used for everything of interest for the Regulatory Bodies. ‘x’, one of: Clinical, Manufacturing, Laboratory, Distribution. [source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page [49](#))]

See also: Good Clinical Practice (page [17](#)), Good Distribution Practice (page [18](#)), Good Manufacturing Practice (page [18](#)), Good Laboratory Practice (page [18](#))

H

Hidden Phase

A **Hidden Phase** is a structural phase that is required to build adjacent branches or loops in valid SFC syntax. Thus, it is only visible in Recipe and Workflow Designer and does not appear as executable phase during order or workflow processing.

See also: Sequential Function Chart (page [37](#))

I

I18N

See: Internationalization (page [20](#))

Inline Weighing

The Inline Weighing (Dispense) phases are the FT PharmaSuite framework for processing Inline Weighing before charging. The phases are executed within an Inline Weighing unit procedure and several operations in the Production Execution Client for EBR.

The structure of an Inline Weighing operation comprises Inline Weighing-specific phase building blocks and transitions between them.

- The **Identify material** phase (D Identify Material) allows an operator to identify material on subplot, container, or batch level.

- The **Show GHS data** phase allows an operator to display the GHS data defined for the current material.
- The usage of the **Show GHS data** phase during Inline Weighing is optional.
- The **Select scale** phase (D Select Scale) allows an operator to select a weighing method and an appropriate scale. Upon phase completion, the connected scale is initialized and zeroed.
- The **Tare** phase (D Tare) allows an operator to record the actual tare of a charging vessel.
- The **Weigh** phase (D Weigh) allows an operator to record the actual weight of a charging vessel.
- The **Release scale** phase (D Release Scale) checks whether the scale value returns back to zero after unloading.

The behavior of the phases can be affected by exceptions and the applied weighing method.

See also: Dispense (page 9), Output Weighing (page 28), Weighing Method (page 44)

Input Material

The materials that have to be used in the manufacturing process to get the planned output.

See also: Material Flow Control (page 24), Process Input (page 32), Process Output (page 32)

Intermediate Good

Intermediate goods are partially processed materials that must go through additional production stages before they become semi-finished goods, such as tablet bodies prior to coating.

See also: Material (page 23), Semi-finished Good (page 37)

Internationalization

Internationalization (I18N) is the process of planning and implementing products and services so that they can easily be adapted to specific local languages and cultures, a process called localization. The internationalization process is sometimes called translation or localization enablement. Enablement can include:

- Allowing space in user interfaces (for example, hardware labels, help pages, and online menus) for translation into languages that require more characters
- Developing with products (such as Web editors or authoring tools) that can support international character sets (Unicode)
- Creating print or Web site graphic images so that their text labels can be translated inexpensively

- Using written examples that have global meaning
- For software, ensuring data space so that messages can be translated from languages with single-byte character codes (such as English) into languages requiring multiple-byte character codes (such as Japanese Kanji)

[source: Whatis.com IT Encyclopedia [18] (page [49](#))]

See also: Localization (page [22](#))

Intra Material

Intra materials are materials that occur only temporarily between two processing steps. They are related to MFC transfer items.

See also: Material (page [23](#)), Material Flow Control (page [24](#))

Inventory

Inventory is a repository that serves for storing and managing goods and materials. In PharmaSuite for Production Management it has a hierarchical structure and consists of the following three components:

- warehouse
- storage area, and
- storage location.

The inventory is managed on the batch and subplot level.

See also: Batch (page [3](#)), Inventory Correction (page [21](#)), Storage Area (page [39](#)), Storage Location (page [39](#)), Sublot (page [36](#)), Warehouse (page [44](#))

Inventory Correction

An inventory correction becomes necessary if, during an inventory check for example, it turns out that a subplot contains more or less material than registered in the system. In these cases, the subplot quantity can be changed to the actual quantity of material contained in the subplot.

See also: Inventory (page [21](#))

Inventory Level

An inventory level defines the object that is represented by the level when handled in a warehouse.

See also: Packaging Level (page [28](#))

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J

There is no term available.

K

There is no term available.

L

L10N

See: Localization (page [22](#))

Localization

Localization (L10N) is a process of adapting a product or service to a particular language, culture, and desired local "look-and-feel". Ideally, a product or service is developed so that localization is relatively easy to achieve - for example, by creating technical illustrations for manuals, in which the text can easily be changed to another language and allowing some expansion room for this purpose. This enabling process is termed **I18N**. An internationalized product or service is therefore easier to localize. In localizing a product, in addition to idiomatic language translation, such details as time zones, money, national holidays, local color sensitivities, product or service names, gender roles, and geographic examples must all be considered. A successfully localized service or product is one that appears to have been developed within the local culture.

[source: Whatis.com IT Encyclopedia [19] (page [49](#))]

See also: Internationalization (page [20](#))

Locked Parameter

See: Custom building block (page [8](#))

Logistic Unit

Logistic unit is an item of any composition established for transport and/or storage which needs to be managed through the supply chain. Logistic units take many forms, a single box containing a limited number of products, a pallet of multiple products, or an intermodal container containing multiple pallets.

[source: GS1 The Global Language of Business [22] (page [49](#))]

M

Master Recipe

The master recipe is that level of recipe that is targeted to a process cell or a subset of the process cell equipment. A master recipe can be derived from a general recipe or a site recipe. It can also be created as a stand-alone entity if the recipe creator has the necessary process and product knowledge. Recipes contain the following categories of information: header, formula, equipment requirements, procedure, and other information.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]

In its role as container for both the what (to manufacture) and the how (to manufacture), the master recipe is the place where the flow of the materials through the production process is specified. Thus, a master recipe typically contains all pharmaceutically relevant data required to support GxP-compliant production. Master recipes are under version and status control.

See also: [Formula \(page 16\)](#), [Order \(page 27\)](#), [Procedure \(page 31\)](#)

Master Workflow

A master workflow defines the processing data of workflows, which are often intended for multiple executions and have a non-production purpose, such as cleaning processes. It is structurally similar to a master recipe but only allows one element on the unit procedure level.

See also: [Formula \(page 16\)](#), [Procedure \(page 31\)](#), [Workflow \(page 46\)](#)

Material

Materials are defined as all substances that are directly or indirectly related to or utilized in the manufacturing process, that are relevant to the pharmaceutical production process, and must thus be taken into consideration for all planning purposes. Materials can be classified by their types.

See also: [Auxiliary Packaging Material \(page 3\)](#), [Auxiliary Substance \(page 3\)](#), [Bulk Material \(page 5\)](#), [Finished Good \(page 15\)](#), [Input Material \(page 20\)](#), [Intermediate Good \(page 20\)](#), [Intra Material \(page 21\)](#), [Material Flow Control \(page 24\)](#), [Output Material \(page 27\)](#), [Packaging Material \(page 29\)](#), [Raw Material \(page 33\)](#), [Secondary Packaging Material \(page 37\)](#), [Semi-finished Good \(page 37\)](#)

Material Flow Control

Material flow control (MFC) defines the material flow between the unit procedures of a master recipe, master workflow, or procedure building block. MFC uses the material input and output parameters defined with the phases to specify during which unit procedures the materials enter the production process and how they are moved and transformed during processing until their flow ends with the produced material.

The flow of materials is represented by three types of MFC items:

- An input item represents a material that enters into a process step, such as a raw material.
- A transfer item represents a material that moves from one process step to the next, such as an intra material.
- An output item represents the final product that leaves the last process step.
There can only be one output per master recipe.
Only Dispense stand-alone master recipes can have more than one output item.

In Recipe Designer all three types of MFC items (input, transfer, output) are used, while in Workflow Designer there are only input items.

See also: [Input Material \(page 20\)](#), [Material \(page 23\)](#), [Output Material \(page 27\)](#)

Material Issue

Material issue is the inventory workflow for removing materials, in the form of individual sublots, from the inventory. This can happen either because the material is required for processing and thus issued for a specific cost center or because the material is not fit for utilization and needs to be destroyed.

See also: [Inventory \(page 21\)](#)

Material Receipt

Material receipt is the inventory workflow for introducing materials into small storage areas in a shop-floor environment, such as buffer or line warehouses. It can be used for adding materials to existing batches or to generate new batches. At the end of a successful material receipt the fully identified and labeled material sublots are available for further processing on the shop floor. The material receives a batch identifier, the target storage location is specified, its sublots are registered individually, and one or more labels are printed for subplot identification.

See also: [Inventory \(page 21\)](#)

MFC

See: [Material flow control \(page 24\)](#)

MFC Input

See: Material flow control (page [24](#))

MFC Output

See: Material flow control (page [24](#))

MFC Transfer

See: Material flow control (page [24](#))

N

National Fire Protection Association

The National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) is an international nonprofit organization that was established in 1896. The company's mission is to reduce the worldwide burden of fire and other hazards on the quality of life by providing and advocating consensus codes and standards, research, training, and education.

NFPA 704 presents a system to simplify determining the degree of health, flammability and instability hazards of chemicals. The system also provides for the recognition of unusual water reactivity and oxidizers. The NFPA 704 ratings are displayed in markings that are commonly referred to as the "NFPA hazard diamond".

[source: National Fire Protection Association [15] (page [49](#))]

Navigator

The Navigator represents an operator's information and service point during the execution process. Specific to each unit procedure, the Navigator provides a historical view of the executed process steps. For each step, the operator can access basic and detail information as well as additional actions.

NFPA

See: National Fire Protection Association (page [25](#))

Notification

A device-specific message displayed in the Notification Panel area of PharmaSuite for Production Execution. It informs operators that they need to attend to an existing or upcoming event related to a current process.

See also: Alarm (Notification) (page [2](#))

O

Object Lock

An object is locked when it is currently being edited or processed elsewhere. It is available then for read-only output to prevent a situation where users or the system access the same object simultaneously and overwrite changes made by the other party. Under specific circumstances, however, it may become necessary to unlock such an object manually and make it available for work again.

OES

See: Operation Execution server (page [26](#))

Open Building Block

See: Building block (page [5](#))

Operation

An operation is an ordered set of phases that defines a major processing sequence that takes the material being processed from one state to another, usually involving a chemical or physical change. It is often desirable to locate operation boundaries at points in the procedure where normal processing can safely be suspended. Examples of operations include the following:

- Preparation: Pull a vacuum on the reactor and coat the walls with antifoulant.
- Charge: Add demineralized water and surfactants.
- React: Add VCM and catalyst, heat, and wait for the reactor pressure to drop.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page [49](#))]

For example, in a pharmaceutical environment, "Prepare", "Run tabletting", and "Yield calculation" would be operations of a "Tableting" unit procedure.

See also: Master Recipe (page [23](#)), Master Workflow (page [23](#)), Phase (page [30](#)), Procedure (page [31](#)), Unit Procedure (page [43](#))

Operation Execution Server

An FT PharmaSuite server component that supports the execution of phases that are related to a server-run operation.

Operation Group

An operation group is located structurally on the unit procedure level and typically consists of a set of operations in their structural context along with the transitions, links, and branches connecting them, as well as their sub-graphs. An operation group represents an extended custom building block and can thus be moved into an read-only status (such as **Verification** or **Approved**). When drawn into a unit procedure graph, an editable operation group behaves as if its elements had been drawn individually into the graph. A read-only operation group, however, is marked with a frame, its structure is protected from changes, but it is possible to change the identifiers of operations and transitions, as well as the content of unlocked parameters and transitions.

See also: Building Block (page 5)

Order

An order is an instruction concerning the manufacture or delivery of a product, which can be bulk material, semi-finished, or finished goods. It requires a target material, a production quantity, and a master recipe as basic information.

After its creation, an order has to be prepared for the production process:

On the basis of its assigned master recipe, material, and quantity, the order is exploded to generate all order-related objects that are necessary for executing the order.

See also: Control Recipe (page 7), Master Recipe (page 23), Material (page 23), Order Step (page 27)

Order Step

Order steps are generated during order explosion. They represent the activities that will be processed at the specified work centers.

See also: Order (page 27)

Output Material

The materials that result from the manufacturing process, either as a finished product or any kind of intra material or semi-finished product.

See also: Material flow control (page 24), Process input (page 32), Process output (page 32)

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Output Weighing

The Output Weighing phases are the FT PharmaSuite framework for weighing of produced material. The phases are executed within an Output Weighing operation in the Production Execution Client for EBR.

The typical structure of an Output Weighing operation comprises Output Weighing-specific phase building blocks and transitions between them.

- The **Manage produced material** phase (O Manage Produced Material) allows an operator to manage produced material on container and/or subplot level.

- The **Show GHS data** phase allows an operator to display the GHS data defined for the current material.

The usage of the **Show GHS data** phase during Output Weighing is optional.

- The **Select scale** phase (O Select Scale) allows an operator to select a weighing method and an appropriate scale. Upon phase completion, the connected scale is initialized and zeroed.

- The **Identify container** phase (O Identify Container) allows to identify an equipment entity (container) for the material to be produced and to bind this entity to the context in which it is being used. Appropriate equipment requirements can be defined in support of the fit-for-purpose checks during execution.

The usage of the **Identify container** phase during Output Weighing is optional.

- The **Tare** phase (O Tare) allows an operator to record the actual tare of a target container.

- The **Weigh** phase (O Weigh) allows an operator to record the actual weight of a target container or subplot and to print a label for it.

- The **Load logistic unit** phase allows an operator to load sublots or a logistic unit onto a target logistic unit.

The usage of the **Load logistic unit** phase during Output Weighing is optional.

- The **Release scale** phase (O Release Scale) checks whether the scale value returns back to zero after unloading.

The behavior of the phases can be affected by exceptions and the applied weighing method.

See also: Dispense (page 9), Inline Weighing (page 19), Weighing Method (page 44)

P

Packaging Level

Packaging levels define the packaging structure of a material.

See also: Inventory Level (page 21)

Packaging Material

Any material employed in the packaging of a medicinal product, excluding any outer packaging used for transportation or shipment. Packaging materials are referred to as primary or secondary according to whether or not they are intended to be in direct contact with the product (e.g. blisters vs. folding cartons).

[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page 49)]

See also: Material (page 23)

Panel Widget

A customizable widget that provides a list of objects for which a user workflow or individual widget can be run from the Execution Client or Web Experience Framework.

Parameter

Process inputs (material-related and equipment-related), process outputs (material-related and equipment-related), and process parameters (such as temperature, pressure) are represented as configurable parameters when used in a master recipe or master workflow.

See also: Formula (page 16), Master Recipe (page 23), Master Workflow (page 23), Process Input (page 32), Process Output (page 32), Process Parameter (page 32)

Parameter Class

Represents the collection of properties of a process parameter. Examples of parameter classes for phases are

- "Get value" with two properties: "Lower limit" and "Upper limit"
- "Get mixing speed" with the property "UoM" already set to "rpm"

The generic parameter classes become specific process parameters when used in a master recipe or master workflow.

See also: Building Block (page 5), Phase (page 30), Process Parameter (page 32)

Part

See: Material (page 23)

Payload

A payload is any item that can be located on a logistic unit.

See also: Logistic Unit (page 22)

PEC

See: Production Execution Client (page 32)

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Permanent Logistic Unit

A logistic unit with a permanent barcode. Usually a permanent logistic unit has a long lifetime and can be moved even if it is empty.

See also: Logistic Unit (page [22](#))

PEV

See: Production Execution Viewer (page [32](#))

Phase

The smallest element of procedural control that can accomplish a process-oriented task is a phase. (...) Examples of phases include the following:

- Add VCM.
- Add catalyst.
- Heat.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page [49](#))]

For example, in a pharmaceutical environment, "Identify" and "Read signature" would be phases of a "Prepare" operation.

See also: Dispense (page [9](#)), Master Recipe (page [23](#)), Master Workflow (page [23](#)), Operation (page [26](#)), Procedure (page [31](#)), Unit Procedure (page [43](#))

Phase Group

A phase group is located structurally on the operation level and typically consists of a set of phases in their structural context along with the transitions, links, and branches connecting them. A phase group represents an extended custom building block and can thus be moved into a read-only status (such as **Verification** or **Approved**). When drawn into an operation graph, an editable phase group behaves as if its elements had been drawn individually into the graph. A read-only phase group, however, is marked with a frame, its structure is protected from changes, but it is possible to change the identifiers of phases and transitions, as well as the content of unlocked parameters and transitions.

See also: Building Block (page [5](#))

Picking Order

Picking orders provide the means to manage and maintain picking processes needed for production, replenishment, or deliveries.

PMC

See: Production Management Client (page [33](#))

Potency

The therapeutic activity of the drug product as indicated by appropriate laboratory tests or by adequately developed and controlled clinical data (expressed, for example, in terms of units by reference to a standard).

[source: 21 CFR Part 210 (Current Good Manufacturing Practice in Manufacturing, Processing, Packing, or Holding of Drugs; Department of Health and Human Services); FDA [3] (page 49)]

PRC

See: Production Response Client (page 33)

Primary Packaging Material

See: Packaging material (page 29)

Procedure

The procedure is the highest level in the (recipe) hierarchy and defines the strategy for carrying out a major processing action such as making a batch. It is defined in terms of an ordered set of unit procedures. An example of a procedure is "Make PVC".

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]

For example, in a pharmaceutical environment, "Manufacture tablets" would be a procedure.

See also: Master Recipe (page 23), Master Workflow (page 23), Operation (page 26), Phase (page 30), Unit Procedure (page 43)

Process Designer

Process Designer is the user interface of FactoryTalk ProductionCentre. It provides objects to model your process and build your application.

The Process Designer interface provides an environment for developing a custom application with minimal scripting by combining graphical user interface (GUI) functions, such as drag and drop and point and click, with built-in object selectors and text fields. The form and subroutine interfaces provide scripting and test tools that enable you to create, custom-script, and test your application.

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Process Input

The identification and quantity of a raw material or other resource required to make a product. (...) Process inputs consist of both the name of the resource and the amount required to make a specific quantity of finished product. Quantities may be specified as absolute values or as equations based upon other formula parameters or the batch or equipment size. Process inputs may specify allowable substitutions, expressed in the same basic form.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]
In the current version of FT PharmaSuite, materials are process inputs.

See also: [Formula \(page 16\)](#), [Input Material \(page 20\)](#), [Output Material \(page 27\)](#)

Process Output

A process output is the identification and quantity of a material and/or energy expected to result from one execution of the recipe. This data may detail environmental impact and may also contain other information such as specification of the intended outputs in terms of quantity, labeling, and yield.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]
In the current version of FT PharmaSuite, materials are process outputs.

See also: [Formula \(page 16\)](#), [Input Material \(page 20\)](#), [Output Material \(page 27\)](#)

Process Parameter

Information that is needed to manufacture a material but does not fall into the classification of process input or process output.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]

See also: [Building Block \(page 5\)](#), [Formula \(page 16\)](#), [Parameter Class \(page 29\)](#)

Production Execution Client

The FT PharmaSuite framework for the front-end used on the shop floor for the execution of a manufacturing process.

Production Execution Viewer

The FT PharmaSuite framework for the front-end used on the shop-floor for viewing orders and workflows as they are being processed with PharmaSuite for Production Execution.

Production Management Client

The FT PharmaSuite framework for the front-end used by system administrators, recipe authors, workflow authors, managers, and supervisors to maintain master data and orders.

Production Quantity

The final result of a processing, but without waste, scrap, and samples that have been removed from the overall produced quantity.

Production Response Client

The FT PharmaSuite framework for the front-end used by production managers or QC personnel to monitor and process production response-related data.

Purging

During the lifetime of an MES a large amount of orders, recipes, and equipment items is created. Purging of runtime data (e.g., order data) that is no longer used helps to offload the system and keep it responsive.

See also: Archiving (page [2](#))

Q

There is no term available.

R

R/S Phrases

See: Risk and safety phrases (page [35](#))

Raw Material

A raw material is defined as each substance used during the manufacturing of a drug that is not a packaging material.

See also: Material (page [23](#)), Packaging Material (page [29](#))

Recipe and Workflow Designer

Recipe and Workflow Designer is a graphical workbench for building and maintaining master recipes, master workflows, and their component building blocks. It is available in two modes: as Recipe Designer and as Workflow Designer.

See also: Sequential Function Chart (page [37](#))

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Recipe Designer

See: Recipe and Workflow Designer (page [33](#))

Recipe Element

A building block becomes a recipe element when it is used within a recipe. Saving element-specific properties and parameters does not affect the original building block that was used as a template.

See also: Building Block (page [5](#)), Building Block Element (page [5](#))

Relocation

Relocation is the inventory workflow for moving material, in the form of sublots, from one storage location to another.

Resolution

A scale has a resolution for each scale range. It is the maximal level of uncertainty for the defined scale range. The uncertainty can be measured by performing the following tests: linearity, repeatability and eccentricity.

Retest Date

The date after which samples of the drug substance should be examined to ensure that the material is still in compliance with the specification and thus suitable for use in the manufacture of a given drug product.

[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page [49](#))]

Review by Exception

See: Exception Dashboard (page [15](#))

Revision Management

Revision management applies to custom building blocks and supports a recipe or workflow author in the creation and management of various revisions of a custom building block.

Multiple revisions of one custom building block can be in the **Approved** status at the same time.

See also: Custom Building Block (page [8](#))

Risk and Safety Phrases

Risk and safety phrases are a system of hazard codes and phrases for labeling dangerous chemicals and compounds.

Risk phrases specify hazards arising from dangerous properties of a material. Safety phrases give advice on necessary precautions that need to be taken during handling of the material, such as indicating the required protective gear.

See also: Material (page 23)

Room

See: Equipment (page 12)

Room Cleaning

Room cleaning is a weighing support workflow for adjusting the cleaning status of a room equipment entity, such as a weighing booth, which has a room cleaning graph assigned to it and is thus under cleaning status control. The room status is set to its new value.

See also: Equipment (page 12)

S

S88

- ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995 Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology
(Formerly ANSI/ISA-S88.01-1995).
[reference: [8] (page 49)]
- ANSI/ISA-88.00.02-2001 Batch Control Part 2: Data Structures and Guidelines for Languages.
[reference: [9] (page 49)]
- ANSI/ISA-88.00.03-2003, Batch Control Part 3: General and Site Recipe Models and Representation.
[reference: [10] (page 49)]
- ANSI/ISA-88.00.04-2006 Batch Control Part 4: Batch Production Records.
[reference: [11] (page 49)]

The standard defines reference models for batch control as used in the process industries and terminology that helps explain the relationships between those models and terms.

Sublot

A subplot is the smallest material unit in an FT PharmaSuite-controlled warehouse. Optionally, it can assume its own status, such as **Blocked**, **Quality Inspection**, or **Unrestricted**, which is independent from the batch to which the subplot belongs. It can be necessary to update the quantity of a subplot. One reason for a quantity update, for example, can be that material was lost during transport or was damaged.

See also: Batch (page 3), Material (page 23), Sublot Split (page 40)

S95

ISA-95.00.01-2000 Enterprise-Control System Integration Part 1: Models and Terminology.

[reference: [12] (page 49)]

This standard defines the interface content between manufacturing control functions and other enterprise functions.

It describes the relevant functions in the enterprise and the control domain and which objects are normally exchanged between these domains. This includes how these objects can be exchanged in a robust, secure, and cost-effective manner preserving the integrity of the complete system.

Scale

See: Equipment (page 12)

Scale Calibration

Scale calibration is a weighing support workflow for guiding an operator through the regular calibration activities on a scale equipment entity that is connected to a weighing work station. A scale calibration graph is assigned to the scale equipment entity. The workflow ensures that the scale functions correctly. The result of the scale calibration is documented in the workflow report.

See also: Equipment (page 12), Scale Test (page 36)

Scale Test

Scale test is a weighing support workflow for performing regular tests on a scale equipment entity that is connected to a weighing work station. A scale test graph and pre-defined test weights are assigned to the scale equipment entity. The workflow can run for one or more pre-defined test weights. In a pharmaceutical environment, a scale test is due typically once a day. The result of the scale test is documented in the workflow report.

See also: Equipment (page 12), Scale Calibration (page 36)

Scrap

Loss of material during manufacturing that is immanent to the process, therefore process-specific. An analysis concerning scrap quantities might lead to an optimization of the process.

In FT PharmaSuite, relative and absolute scrap quantities are used as input parameters during order explosion and added to the planned quantity.

The relative scrap is used as a scrap factor, whereas the absolute scrap is used as a scrap offset.

Secondary Packaging Material

See: Packaging material (page [29](#))

Semi-finished Good

Semi-finished goods are materials that are yet unfit for sale or shipment. They can either be produced internally or purchased externally and are usually utilized in further production phases for manufacturing other products - typically finished goods.

See also: Finished Good (page [15](#)), Material (page [23](#))

Serial Shipping Container Code

The code is used to identify individual logistics units. A logistic unit can be any combination of units put together in a carton, in a case, on a pallet or on a truck, where the specific unit load needs to be managed through the supply chain. The SSCC enables a unit to be tracked individually, providing benefits for order and delivery tracking and automated goods-receiving.

[source: GS1 The Global Language of Business [22] (page [49](#))]

Warehouse Management also supports logistic units that are equipped with non-SSCC identifiers and barcodes.

See also: Logistic Unit (page [22](#))

Sequential Function Chart

Sequential function chart (SFC) programming offers a graphical method of organizing the program. The three main components of an SFC are steps, actions, and transitions. Steps are merely chunks of logic, i.e., a unit of programming logic that accomplishes a particular control task. Actions are the individual aspects of that task. Transitions are the mechanisms used to move from one task to another. (...)

[source: Rockwell Automation [20] (page [49](#))]

In FT PharmaSuite, steps are represented as building blocks.

See also: Building Block (page [5](#))

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SFC

See: Sequential function chart (page [37](#))

Site

A site is a resource within a plant model. It covers the highest level of the plant model in the WXF-based application.

Shop Floor-defined Order Workflow

The shop floor-defined order workflow is designed to support shop floor-defined dispensing. It allows to create dispensing orders that are executed in the Production Execution Client for EBR.

A typical shop floor-defined order workflow comprises the following phase building blocks.

- The **Define order** phase (D Define Order) allows an operator to create an order based on a pre-defined master recipe.
- The **Edit BOM** phase (D Edit BOM) allows an operator to manage the BOM items of a shop floor-defined order.
- The **Dispatch order** phase (D Dispatch Order) allows an operator to dispatch the order to one or more work centers out of a pre-defined set of work centers in the master recipe. If no work center is assigned, the order can be processed at all work centers.
- The **Release order** phase (D Release Order) allows an operator to change the order's status to **Released** and thereby make it available for processing.

See also: Dispense (page [9](#))

SOP

See: Standard operating procedure (page [38](#))

Standard Operating Procedure

Written procedures (prescribing and describing the steps to be taken in normal and defined conditions) which are necessary to assure control of production and processes.
[source: ISPE Glossary of Pharmaceutical Terms; ISPE [1] (page [49](#))]

Station

A station represents an operator's access point to execution activities with FT PharmaSuite at a work center. To actually perform execution activities, an operator uses a stationary or mobile device registered at the station. It is possible to register more than one device at a station. If a work center is of the **Dispense** type, only one device can be registered at a station at a time.

For processing, stations need to be assigned to operations.

See also: [Operation \(page 26\)](#), [Unit \(page 42\)](#), [Work Center \(page 46\)](#)

Storage Area

A storage area defines a physical area in a warehouse and is relevant to goods receipt and goods issue transactions. It occupies the middle level in the physical hierarchy of an FT PharmaSuite-controlled inventory.

Each storage area consists of a specified number of storage locations. This number depends on the warehouse type (e.g. high-rack warehouse).

See also: [Storage Location \(page 39\)](#), [Warehouse \(page 44\)](#)

Storage Attribute

A storage attribute defines a relevant characteristic of a storage unit, such as "Cooled" with a specific value or a specific batch status.

Storage attributes can be assigned to storage units by way of storage unit classes and to parts by way of part classes. They express the requirements that need to be fulfilled by a storage unit where a single payload or a set of payloads (located on a logistic unit) can be stored, depending on the parts of the involved payloads..

See also: [Storage Location \(page 39\)](#), [Storage Unit \(page 39\)](#), [Payload \(page 29\)](#)

Storage Location

A storage location is identified by topological data, which defines the exact spatial position of the storage location in the warehouse. It occupies the lowest level of the physical hierarchy in an FT PharmaSuite-controlled inventory.

See also: [Storage Area \(page 39\)](#), [Warehouse \(page 44\)](#)

Storage Unit

A storage unit is identified by topological data and belongs to a storage zone. It represents the lowest level of the warehouse topology in Warehouse Management.

Storage units that share defined characteristics can be grouped as class.

See also: [Area \(page 2\)](#), [Site \(page 38\)](#), [Storage Zone \(page 40\)](#)

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Storage Unit Class

A storage unit class represents a group of storage units that share a defined set of characteristics.

See also: Storage Attribute (page 39), Storage Unit (page 39)

Storage Zone

A storage zone is identified by topological data and belongs to an area. It represents the second-lowest level of the warehouse topology in Warehouse Management application.

See also: Area (page 2), Site (page 38), Storage Unit (page 39)

Sublot Split

Sublots occasionally need to be split, for example to make material available simultaneously at two different locations. Splits can be even or uneven. An even split means that the base subplot is split in two or more new sublots with identical quantities, thus using up the base subplot. In an uneven split one or more sublots are split off from the base subplot, which itself also continues to hold material.

See also: Sublot (page 36)

Supplier

A supplier in Warehouse Management refers to suppliers of batches. Suppliers are relevant for goods receipts.

See also: Goods Receipt (page 18)

System Building Block

See: Building block (page 5)

SZ

See: Storage zone (page 40)

T

Temperature Range

A temperature range is used to track temperature conditions for parts (materials) and is defined by minimum and maximum temperatures and warning and maximum thresholds. Temperature ranges are assigned on the one hand to part classes, thus defining which temperature conditions must be tracked for a group of parts, and on the other hand to storage unit classes, thus defining which temperature-related conditions the storage units of the class provide.

See also: Cold Chain Tracking (page 6), Time in Temperature Range (page 41)

Time in Temperature Ranges

Time in temperature range is an accumulated time that a subplot has spent within a corresponding temperature range, for which it is Cold Chain-tracked.

See also: [Cold Chain Tracking \(page 6\)](#), [Temperature Range \(page 40\)](#)

TITR

See: [Time in Temperature Range \(page 41\)](#)

Tolerance

During execution, the tolerance defines the permitted difference between an actual, measured value and the required value as defined in the specification.

TOM Server

See: [Triggered Operation Management server \(page 42\)](#)

TR

See: [Temperature Range \(page 40\)](#)

Transaction History

The transaction history of Warehouse Management stores data on any events that result in modifying the properties of batches and sublots in their life cycles. It helps to trace material-related activities on the batch and subplot level, such as the batch creation, change of potency, change of batch status, generation and consumption of sublots, goods issue, etc.

In FT PharmaSuite, all inventory transactions are recorded in the transaction history.

See also: [Batch \(page 3\)](#), [Sublot \(page 36\)](#)

Transaction Purpose

Transaction purposes are maintained along with purpose details and reasons are used to provide more information on a transaction purpose (e.g., goods issue). The information is displayed in the transaction history of Warehouse Management.

See also: [Transaction History \(page 41\)](#)

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Transition

A transition consists of a condition that defines which step is the next to be executed when there is more than one potential successor step. Thus, a transition predetermines which step to choose in a selection branch during execution or whether a loop needs to be executed.

See also: [Editor \(page 10\)](#), [Sequential Function Chart \(page 37\)](#)

Transition Server

Transition server performs automatic, system-triggered status changes on objects, such as master recipes, master workflows, batches, sublots, orders, workflows, or equipment entities and can process incoming messages from external systems, such as a Quality Management System or Warehouse Management.

Transport Order

Transport orders provide the means to manage and maintain the movement of stocks within and between sites.

Triggered Operation Management Server

An FT PharmaSuite server component that communicates with the OE server and manages the states of ETOs.

See also: [Event-triggered Operation \(page 14\)](#), [Operation Execution Server \(page 26\)](#)

U

Unit

A collection of associated control modules and/or equipment modules and other process equipment in which one or more major processing activities can be conducted.

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]

For example, in a pharmaceutical environment, a unit represents equipment on the unit procedure level (e.g. mixer, granulator). Units are stationary or mobile.

See also: [Station \(page 39\)](#)

Unit Procedure

According to S88, a unit procedure consists of an ordered set of operations that causes a contiguous production sequence to take place within a unit. Only one operation is presumed to be active in a unit at any time. An operation is carried to completion in a single unit. However, multiple unit procedures of one procedure may run concurrently, each in different units.

However, FT PharmaSuite allows modeling and execution of parallel operations in compliance with general SFC rules.

Examples of unit procedures include the following:

- Polymerize VCM
- Recover residual VCM
- Dry PVC

[source: ANSI/ISA-88.01-1995; Batch Control Part 1: Models and Terminology; ISA The Instrumentation, Systems, and Automation Society; ISBN: 1-55617-562-0 [8] (page 49)]

For example, in a pharmaceutical environment, "Tableting" would be a unit procedure of the "Manufacture tablets" procedure.

See also: Master Recipe (page 23), Master Workflow (page 23), Phase (page 30), Procedure (page 31), Operation (page 26), Sequential Function Chart (page 37)

User Workflow

A user workflow determines which tasks, if any, an operator must perform. A WXF-based application (e.g., Warehouse Management) provides widgets that can be combined into a user workflow.

See also: Widget (page 46)

V

Version Control

Version control provides a frame for the life cycle of a data object and helps achieving compliance. Its design enables the modeling of individual operational processes and conventions.

The statuses and status changes of the version-controlled data object (master recipes) also involve version management. The execution of status changes can be linked to user rights, which are automatically checked by the system. A change of the version number can also be caused by status changes.

Additionally, the system checks each status change for compliance with defined consistency conditions. All changes are logged in the status history so that the entire life cycle of a data object including the operators involved in their changes can be traced.

W

Warehouse

A warehouse is a physical location, in which materials and goods used in the production process are stored and managed. It is the highest level in the physical hierarchy of an FT PharmaSuite-controlled inventory.

See also: Storage Area (page 39), Storage Location (page 39)

Warehouse Management

Warehouse Management is a Rockwell Automation application, accessible from the webstart page, used to maintain stocks within a warehouse, from creating goods receipts out of purchase orders, receiving the goods into the warehouse, performing warehouse operations like split, merge, and move to shipping according to a planned goods issue.

Web Experience Framework

The FactoryTalk ProductionCentre framework for web-based applications. In the context of FT PharmaSuite it is used to provide editors for PS Administration, such as user and access right management, and also for the Warehouse Management application.

Weighing Method

Weighing methods provide pre-defined steps for common Dispense, Inline Weighing, Output Weighing, and weighing support scenarios:

- In **Net weighing**, first the tare weight of the target container (or charging vessel for Inline Weighing) is weighed. Then, for Dispense and Inline Weighing, the input material is filled into the target container and weighed. For Output Weighing, the produced material is filled into the target vessel and weighed.
This weighing method is not supported for all operation modes of the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.
- In **Net removal weighing**, first the source container is placed on the scale. Then, material is removed to the target container (or charging vessel for Inline Weighing) and the remaining material in the source container is weighed. Since material was removed, the weight is displayed as a negative value.
This weighing method is not supported for Output Weighing.
This weighing method is not supported for all operation modes of the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.
- In **Gross weighing**, first the filled source vessel is placed on the scale. Then, the tare of the source vessel is entered manually and the source vessel is weighed.
This weighing method is not supported for Output Weighing.
This weighing method is not supported for all operation modes of the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.

- In **Gross removal weighing**, first the source container is placed on the scale. Then, the tare of the source container is entered manually, material is removed to another container, and the remaining material in the source container is weighed. This weighing method is not supported for Output Weighing.
This weighing method is not supported for all operation modes of the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.
- In **Pallet weighing**, first the loaded pallet is placed on the scale. Then, the tare of the pallet and of one of the vessels it holds are entered manually, along with the number of vessels. Finally, the loaded pallet is weighed.
This weighing method is not supported for Inline Weighing.
This weighing method is not supported for Output Weighing.
This weighing method is not supported for the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.
- In **Only identification**, no weighing takes place at all. Sublots that hold a pre-defined material quantity are identified and their known weight is recorded. This weighing method is not supported for Output Weighing.
This weighing method is not supported for the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.
- In **Quantity entry**, no physical scale is used at all. The quantity provided by external means has to be entered manually.
The **Tare** and **Release scale** phases are skipped in this weighing method.
This weighing method is not supported for all operation modes of the **Get weight** (weighing support) phase.

See also: Dispense (page 9), Inline Weighing (page 19), Output Weighing (page 28), Weighing Support (page 45)

Weighing Support

Dispense and weighing processes require the use of specific equipment, primarily scales and weighing rooms to support their full functional scope. To make sure the equipment involved in the process is qualified and suitable for use, there are weighing support workflows required to test and calibrate scales and to clean weighing rooms.

An operation of a weighing support workflow comprises the following phase building block and the transitions between the phase building block and other FT PharmaSuite phase building blocks.

- The **Get weight** phase allows an operator to record an actual weight. It supports multiple use cases: recording of an actual weight (**Get gross weight** operation mode) or weighing material against a planned quantity and within pre-defined limits (**Get net weight** operation mode). The phase covers the three weighing-related features zeroing, taring, and weighing.

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The behavior of the phases can be affected by exceptions and the applied weighing method.

See also: Dispense (page 9), Inline Weighing (page 19), Output Weighing (page 28), Room Cleaning (page 35), Scale Calibration (page 36), Scale Test (page 36), Weighing without Order (page 46), Weighing Method (page 44)

Weighing without Order

Weighing without order is a weighing support workflow for simple weighing of any item that is not related to an order, cost center, or specific material. Simple weighing can, for example, be used for inventory checks to verify the weight of inventoried sublots.

Widget

A widget provides the functionality for tasks that can be performed. Each widget has its own set of properties. It is part of a user workflow and hence can be run from the Execution Client of Web Experience Framework.

Work Center

A work center can be characterized as a suitably equipped location or area within the operational system where personnel utilizes machines, tools, and devices. A work center can comprise one or more stations. If a work center is of the **Dispense** type, only one station can be assigned.

For processing, work centers need to be assigned to unit procedures.

See also: Station (page 39), Unit Procedure (page 43)

Workflow

A workflow is typically intended for multiple executions and has a non-production purpose such as cleaning.

See also: Master Workflow (page 23)

Workflow Designer

See: Recipe and Workflow Designer (page 33)

Workflow Element

A building block becomes a workflow element when it is used within a workflow. Saving element-specific properties and parameters does not affect the original building block that was used as a template.

See also: Building Block (page 5), Building Block Element (page 5)

Workflow Record

A workflow record contains all information related to the execution of a specific workflow (e.g. master workflow, execution dates).

Workflow Report

See: Workflow record (page 47)

Workflow Step

Workflow steps are generated during workflow explosion. They represent the activities that will be processed at the specified work centers.

See also: Master Workflow (page 23), Workflow (page 46)

WXF

See: Web Experience Framework (page 44)

X

There is no term available.

Y

There is no term available.

Z

There is no term available.

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